

WOMEN TRY ARSON IN FIGHT FOR SUFFRAGE

Pavilion in Kew Gardens Burned Down—Joyce Locke and Another Arrested.

FLINGS BOOK IN COURT

"Peace on Earth, Good Will Toward Men—When Women Get the Vote," Is New Slogan.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, Feb. 21.—Within twenty-four hours of the bomb outrage at the house being built for the Chancellor of the Exchequer at Walton Heath a disastrous fire, clearly another case of suffragette activity, occurred at the tea pavilion in the Kew Botanical Gardens. The building was reduced to ruins, the damage being estimated at \$5,000.

Two young women were seen in the vicinity of the fire and after a chase were arrested. They were remanded without bail by Richmond magistrates on a charge of setting fire to the building. During the hearing Joyce Locke, one of the accused women, picked up a book and some papers and threw them at the magistrate's head. Miss Locke had previously distinguished herself in similar fashion by hurling her shoe at the magistrate who tried her at Aberdeen on the occasion of an attempted attack on Mr. Lloyd George.

Things Found Near by.

Wads of cotton and bunches of tow were found in paraffin and a number of cards containing references to the propaganda in favor of votes for women were found near by. One of the cards bore the inscription "Peace on earth goodwill toward men—when women get the vote." The signature appended was "Two Voiceless Women." The policeman who climbed from the roadway into the gardens detected two women proceeding across the adjoining playing fields. He and a companion gave chase and eventually secured them. They were taken to the Richmond police station and the charge of setting fire to the pavilion was formally made. They gave their names as Lillian Lenton (twenty-two) and Joyce Locke (twenty-three), but refused their addresses.

Both women, when they appeared before the magistrate later in the day, waved their hands to friends in court. Inspector Jackson informed the magistrate that he would only offer evidence of arrest and then ask for a remand. At the next hearing, he added, the public prosecutor would take charge of the case. Constable Hill, the chief witness, spoke of seeing the two women running across the fields.

"Came to See the Fire."

They were running in opposite directions, and each dropped a suitcase. Witness produced the suitcases in court. They were each about a yard long and a foot deep. When the witness gained upon Miss Lenton he asked her what she was doing there, and she replied laughingly, "I came to see the police station. On reaching the gate of the grounds Miss Locke endeavored to hide an electric flash lamp behind the gatepost. He took possession of the lamp.

The contents of the suitcases were shown in court. There was a large hand saw, a small hammer, a bundle of tow, strongly smelling of paraffin or petrol, and several pieces of paper. Miss Lenton strongly denied that when questioned in the field by the officer she had said she had come to see the fire.

Inspector Jackson resisted the application for bail, pointing out the serious nature of the outrage.

Miss Lenton—if we cannot have bail we shall be obliged to hunger strike in prison.

Magistrate—We are not going to be frightened by any intimidation.

Before the magistrate could finish his remarks Miss Locke seized some papers and a local directory from the clerk's desk and flung them at the magistrate's head.

The distance was little more than six feet, but none of the missiles hit the mark, the book passing between the chief magistrate and two other magistrates sitting with him. Miss Lenton remained quiet during the scene, but both women were seized and hurried out of court. Almost immediately afterward, however, the women were brought back into court and informed by the chairman that the bench unanimously refused to grant bail. On being removed from the police station to the lock-up the two women were hooted and jeered at by a huge crowd which had gathered outside the court.

Mrs. Drummond, who has taken so large a part in militant suffrage organizations and who has won for herself the title of "General" Drummond, stated yesterday that both women charged in connection with the outrage at Kew are voluntary workers at the headquarters of the Women's Social and Political Union. She said:

"Such incidents show the determination of the women. It is an example showing how far they will go, and we are proud of such women. We stand by them, even though we ourselves should have no penal servitude. We have an ample reserve of militant women to carry on the campaign indefinitely. People will soon realize who are to blame, and then the government will be compelled to grant our demands."

LIBERTY HALL FOR REVIVAL

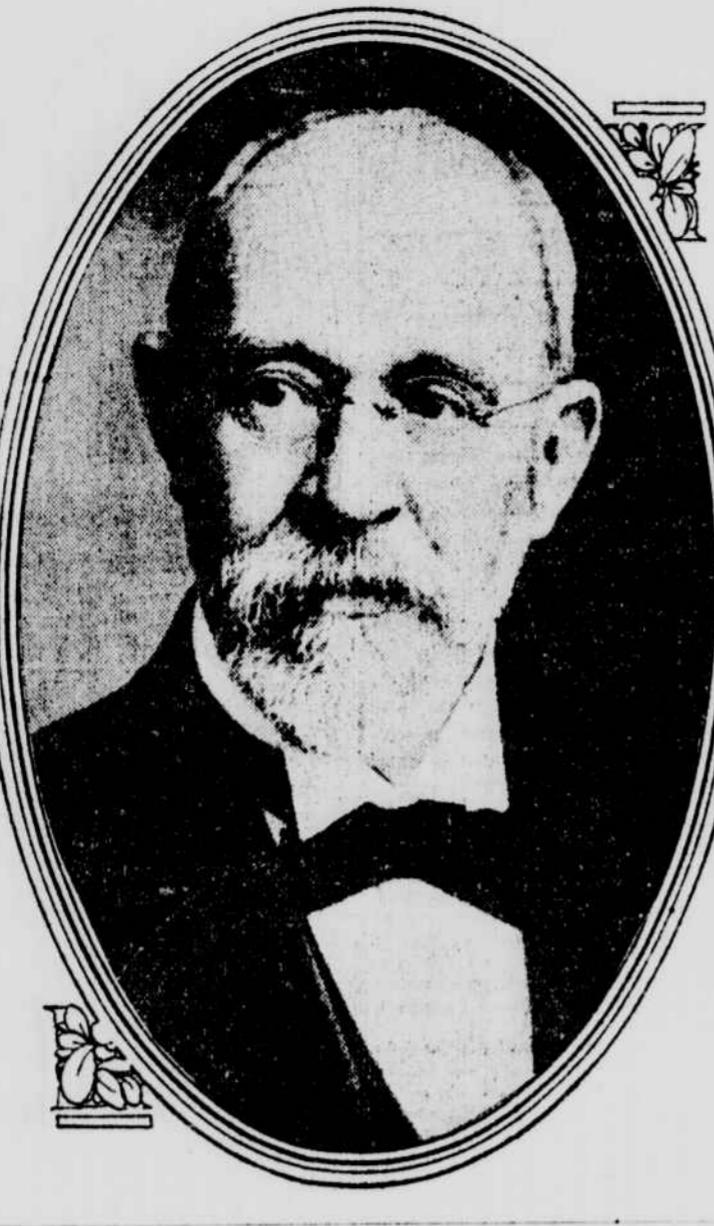
To Commemorate 20th Anniversary of Empire Theatre.

Body of C. L. Boorum To Be Buried at Vevey.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Feb. 21.—(Dispatches from Geneva state that the body of Charles L. Boorum, Jr., of New York, who was fatally injured while competing on the Cresta Run at St. Moritz, will be buried at Vevey. His relatives, who arrived by special train before his death, accompanied the body to Vevey. The Cresta Run has been closed this week as a sign of mourning.

DR. ST. CLAIR MCKELWAY.
Who was elected Chancellor of the Regents of the University of the State of New York yesterday.



M'KELWAY CHOSEN CHANCELLOR

Brooklyn Editor Elected Head of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York

—Daniel Beach Vice-Chancellor.

Albany, Feb. 20.—Dr. St. Clair McKelway, of Brooklyn, was elected Chancellor of the Regents of the University of the State of New York at a meeting of the regents to-day, to succeed the late Whitehead.

Daniel Beach of Watkins was elected vice-chancellor.

Dr. Clark McKelway has been a member of the Board of Regents since 1882 and vice-chancellor since 1890.

Dr. McKelway was admitted to the bar in 1886, though he has never practiced law, having spent practically all of his life in newspaper work. He has some honorary degrees, including that of LL. D. from Syracuse University, Princeton University and the University of Missouri; that of L. L. D. from Union Uni-

versity and of B. C. L. from St. Lawrence University.

Dr. McKelway was born at Columbia, Mo., March 15, 1845. He removed to New Jersey with his family in 1852. He got his A. M. degree by private tutors and got his A. M. degree from Colgate in 1853. He was a correspondent on the staff of The Tribune from 1853 to 1855. Afterward he was associate editor of "The New York World," "The Brooklyn Daily Eagle" and "The Albany Argus," remaining at Albany from 1855 to 1858, when he returned to "The Brooklyn Eagle," where he has since remained, and of which he is the editor.

Dr. McKelway is a director of the American Social Science Association, a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters and a writer upon educational, historical and civic subjects.

J. P. MORGAN IMPROVES PARIS BANDIT AIRS

Italian Doctor Who Knows

Financier to Go to Cairo.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Feb. 21.—(Dispatches from Rome state that Professor Bastianelli, the leading physician of Italy, has been summoned to Cairo to attend J. Pierpont Morgan, who is still suffering from the effects of the acute attack of indigestion which supervened early this month.

Cairo, Feb. 20.—J. Pierpont Morgan is rapidly improving in health and the approaching visit here of Professor Giuseppe Bastianelli is not connected with any new development in his condition.

Professor Bastianelli always attends Mr. Morgan when he is in Rome and on his return to Cairo some days ago, from his trip up the Nile, Mr. Morgan called the professor to come to Egypt to give him the benefit of his advice.

Mr. Morgan enjoyed an automobile trip this afternoon as far as the Citadel and subsequently sat on the veranda of the hotel, chatting with a number of friends.

TO OPEN VISTA IN LONDON

Press Unanimous That Admiralty Arch Be Properly Shown.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

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NEW JAPANESE CABINET

Count Yamamoto Makes Changes in His Ministry.

Tokio, Feb. 20.—Several changes have been made by Count Gobnel Yamamoto in the constitution of the Japanese Cabinet, the official list of which is now as follows:

PREMIER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE—Count Gobnel Yamamoto.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS—Baron Nakanishi Ma-

kiyoshi.

INTERIOR—Kei Hara.

JUSTICE—Masaharu Matsuda.

FINANCE—Baron Kuroda Takashiro.

COMMERCE—Sakunoshin Motoo.

MARINE—Admiral Baron Milnor Saio.

MAILED—Lieutenant General Baron Yasutomo Kuroki.

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TRIUMPH FOR BRAUN

As Hagen in "Gotterdamerung" Shows Splendid Vocal Power.

URLUS A FINE SIEGFRIED

Günther of Hinshaw and Guntrune of Mme. Fornia Also Appreciated.

There have been many noteworthy performances at the Metropolitan Opera House since Giulio Gianni-Cosca first assumed the directorship of the opera company, but few more remarkable than the one that occurred yesterday afternoon when Wagner's "Götterdämmerung" had its final performance in the Ring series, three singers taking part in their respective roles for the first time in New York—Mr. Urlus as Siegfried, Mr. Hinshaw as Gunther and Mrs. Braun as Hagen. It is of the last that first mention must be made, admirable in many respects as were both the others.

In his previous appearances, above all in his Sarastro of the night before, Mr. Hinshaw had showed increasing evidence of his splendid vocal equipment. It remained for his Hagen to present him at his best, to disclose him as an actor as well as a singer, an actor whose impersonation was at once sinister, powerful, yet informed with a tragic pathos that lifted his figure above that of a mere spirit of evil.

Hinshaw's voice, a voice of great power and great range, was equal to his impersonation. From Monostatos to Wagner from a character compounded of flight to one compounded of darkness, was the journey this singer made within the space of fourteen hours—in itself surely a remarkable achievement.

Yesterday's Hagen was a figure worthy to stand beside the incomparable Brunnhilde of Mme. Fornia, a Brunnhilde who in the great scene before the Hall of the Giblungs surpassed in tragic poignancy of feeling even her former performances.

Mr. Urlus was a fine Siegfried, properly more mature than his enactment of the same character in "Stiegfried," and his singing was characterized with much beauty both of timbre and tone.

A gratifying surprise was the Gunther of Mr. Hinshaw, who brought to his conception due dignity and noise, while, despite slight dryness of tone, singing it in the whole remarkably well. Mme. Fornia was appealing as Guntrune, and Mrs. Matzenauer's superb voice gave pleasure in the scenes allotted to Waltraute, and with Mme. Sophie and Alten as the trio of Rhine maidens. Mr. Hinshaw entered into the general spirit of excellence, though at times his enthusiasm caused him to bring forth from his orchestra a little more tone than might have been desired by the singers.

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Yet, despite this fault, he infused into the performance a spirit that called for high praise. The audience in size and enthusiasm was a noble one, one worthy of the occasion.

NEW MUSIC FROM BOSTON

Much Cry and Little Wool in a Symphony.

When the Symphony Orchestra which makes a monthly visit to the metropolis from Boston, starts to begin its concert with a novelty it lightens the labors and a rule, heightens the pleasures of all its listeners. In the first place, it takes a load of apprehension early in the evening off the minds of its patrons, who from long years of experience have been taught to fear new offerings; in the next, it leaves them free to the enjoyment which the placing of the men from Boston never fails to bring. For this reason last night's concert was a season of more perfect delight than its predecessor, which was marked by the production of an unfamiliar work.

After the first number of the programme, a new symphony by an unknown composer was disposed of—happily for the present and presumably for all future time—there was nothing to do but to endle Weber's "Freischütz" overture, Strauss' "Till Eulenspiegel" and Berioz's overture to "Benvenuto Cellini," music which calls for no comment when played perfectly, for the same reason that good wine needs no bush.

Concerning the new symphony something of course must be said. It is a work by an unknown composer who has been taught to fear new offerings; in the next, it leaves them free to the enjoyment which the placing of the men from Boston never fails to bring. For this reason last night's concert was a season of more perfect delight than its predecessor, which was marked by the production of an unfamiliar work.

Paris, Feb. 20.—The sixteenth day of the bandits' trial to-day was taken up mainly with the conclusion of the argument of Assistant Attorney General Laroque, who asked the jury to find the following prisoners guilty in the first degree: Rivaldochile, Detwiller, Poyer, Fleury, Béline, Rodriguez, Mme. Maitrejean and Marie Villain.

The minimum sentence possible under this verdict would be twenty years with hard labor. M. Laroque asked for a verdict of guilty in the second degree for the other prisoners, a verdict carrying a sentence of ten years' imprisonment with hard labor.

Callemain, known as "Thymond le Scelle," then asked the judge to allow him to make a few personal remarks.

Permission being forthwith granted Callemain, clean shaven, near-sighted, rather pale and exceedingly nervous, began in a voice pitched in a very high key to explain that his theory of anarchy was not collectivism, but a mild and benevolent effort for each individual to better his material position.

Callemain, perceiving after a while that the judge was not interested in his explanation, exclaimed: "But really, gentlemen of the jury, I have not just this moment sufficient mental liberty (liberté d'esprit) to develop my thoughts."

He then asked the jury to acquit him because what he did was merely the unavoidable practical outcome of his doctrines. The court then listened to the attorneys for Mme. Maitrejean, for whom the judge had given his opinion.

He also asked for a verdict of guilty in the second degree for the other prisoners, a verdict which the judge accepted.

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